apr 1 9 1999

Office of Secretary

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

From:

Mark Servine <mservine@unitedad.com>

To:

Federal Communications Co. "wkennard@fcc.gov" <wkennard@fcc.gov>, "sness@f.

Date:

Thu, Mar 25, 1999 7:18 PM

Subject:

- > Federal Communications Commission
- > Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6
- > 445 12 Street, S.W.
- > Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260
- > Email: wkennard@fcc.gov, sness@fcc.gov, hfurchtg@fcc.gov, mpowell@fcc.gov,
- > gtristan@fcc.gov, fccinfo@fcc.gov
- > Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:/
- > I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize
- > the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has
- > the power, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim a
- > piece
- > of the pie that big corporations dominate and control. I am confident you
- > agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart

> of a democratic society.

- > To support this vision, I urge you to legalize micro-radio with the
- > following concerns in mind:
- > 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio
- > spectrum is dominated by commercial media, LPFM licenses should go to
- > non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate, not
- > to
- > make a profit.
- > 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all
- > communities, easy to apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per
- > license holder.
- > 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250
- > watts
- > in rural areas.
- > 4. NO secondary status
- > 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines
- > should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized
- > for
- > new licenses.
- > 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local
- > voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (eg the Ham
- > radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- > 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- > 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be
- > licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for
- > non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected
- > by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money thru
- > local radio is not.
- > Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.
- > Sincerely.

Mark Servine

Federal Communications Commission



From:

Lucas Spiegel < lspiegel@virtualhosts.net>

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWE

Date:

Fri, Mar 26, 1999 5:13 PM

Subject:

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25 /

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision. I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:



- There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely, Lucas Spiegel

fruition (froo ish' en) n. 1. attainment of anything desired; realization; accomplishment

-Fruition Graphic Designhttp://www.fruitiondesign.com



From:

David Murray < Dave. Murray @MCI.com>

Federal Communications Commission

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWEL Million of Secretary

Date:

Sat, Apr 3, 1999 12:13 AM

Subject:

LPFM radio freedom

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25;>

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

1. There should be completely non-commercial service.

The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.

- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital> radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues

CC:

Barb Bayliss <hozete@dodds.net>, Brian Lueck <blue...

Page 1

APR 1 9 1999

Federal Communications Commission

From:

To:

K2DOM.K2PO1 (WKENNARD, SNESS, MPOWELL, GTRISTAN), K2DOM. K

Date:

Wed, Mar 3, 1999 1:25 PM

Subject:

?

Federal Communications Commission

Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6 445 12 Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260

Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:/
I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize
the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has
the power, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece
of the pie that big corporations dominate and control. I am confident you
agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart
of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize micro-radio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per license holder.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (eg the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC*s mandate. The right to make money thru local radio is not.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues. Sincerely,

Berne Broudy

APR 1 9 1999.

From:

Steven Stwallev <monkey23@scc.net>

To: Date: K1DOM.K1PO1(BKENNARD) Fri, Apr 2, 1999 12:41 AM

Subject:

Comments to the Chairman

Steven Stwalley (monkey23@scc.net) writes:

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:/

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed

communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big

corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and

culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media.

LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents

and their neighbors, not to make a profit.

- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2

year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the

FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Server protocol: HTTP/1.0 Remote host: 209.32.143.85

Remote IP address: 209.32.143.85

Office of Secritors

Federal Communications Co.

From:

Jennifer McPherson < imcphers@richmond.edu>

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELL....

Date:

Thu, Apr 1, 1999 11:24 AM

Subject:

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25 /

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

Jennifer McPherson 2606 Autumnfield Rd. Midlothian, VA 23113

Federal Communications Cor

Office of Sec

From:

Anne Phyfe Snedeker <phyfe@wolfenet.com>

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELL,...

Date:

Fri, Feb 26, 1999 11:38 PM

Subject:

Low Power Radio

>Federal Communications Commission

>Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6 >445 12 Street, S.W.

>Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260

>Email: wkennard@fcc.gov, sness@fcc.gov, hfurchtg@fcc.gov, mpowell@fcc.gov,

>gtristan@fcc.gov, fccinfo@fcc.gov

>Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25: /

>I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize
>the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has
>the power, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece
>of the pie that big corporations dominate and control. I am confident you
>agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart
>of a democratic society.

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

>To support this vision, I urge you to legalize micro-radio with the >following concerns in mind:

- >1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio >spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to >non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate, not to >make a profit.
- >2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all >communities, easy to apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per >license holder.
- >3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts >in rural areas.
- >4. NO secondary status
- >5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines >should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for >new licenses.
- >6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local >voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (eg the Ham >radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- >7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- >8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be >licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for >non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected >by the Constitution and the FCC*s mandate. The right to make money thru >local radio is not.
- >Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues. >Sincerely, Anne Phyfe Snedeker

Anne Phyfe Snedeke 330 24th Ave E Seattle, WA 98112 206-324-0749

APR 1 9 1999,

Federal Communicati

Office of Sec

From:

Tiffany Tuttle <tiffany@techresource.org>

To:

"wkennard@fcc.gov" <wkennard@fcc.gov>, "sness@f...

Date:

Sat, Feb 27, 1999 1:05 PM

Subject:

Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25;

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations dominate and control. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize micro-radio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per license holder.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (eg the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money thru local radio is not.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues. Sincerely,

Tiffany Blayne Tuttle

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

APR 1 9 1999.

From:

"Andrew Salgado" <aisalgado@earthlink.net>

Val Communications Commu

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELI

Date:

Wed. Mar 31, 1999 5:54 PM

Subject:

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25 /

EX PARTE OR LATE

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident

you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

رجته ،



From:

"Starr J. Nielsen" <starrwoman@earthlink.net Pederal Communications Communication

To: Date:

Tue, Mar 23, 1999 12:10 AM

Subject:

Microradio public comment

Federal Communications Commission
Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6 (the case number)

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25: /

Dear Persons of the FCC,

I am writing as a citizen concerned about the constitutional right of free speech. I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society. To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.

2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.

- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues. I hope that you can personally take a stand in favor of community free speech and community building by insisting that it remains non-commercial. Sincerely.

Starr J. Neilsen

CC:

"sness@fcc.gov" <sness@fcc.gov>, "hfurchtg@fcc....

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

Federal Communications Comm

From:

Nicholas Sammond <nsammond@weber.ucsd.edu>

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELL,...

Date:

Mon, Mar 1, 1999 2:13 PM

Subject:

MicroRadio

To The Commisioners:

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

EX PARTE OR LATE FIL

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Sammond 361A S. Van Ness Ave. San Francisco, CA 94103

From:

<JoxAreDumb@aol.com>

To:

K1DOM,K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM,K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELL

Date:

Tue, Mar 9, 1999 4:56 PM

Subject:

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25 /

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.

EX PARTE OR LATE FILE

- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8 If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate. Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

Andrew Berger-Gross 5900 Arlington Ave., Apt. 16B Bronx, NY 10471 joxaredumb@aol.com

From:

<amartin@macalester.edu>

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO), K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN, MPOWELL,... Office of \$

To: Date:

Tue, Mar 2, 1999 10:05 PM

Subject:

Community Powered Radio for all!

Federal Communications Commission

Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6 445 12 Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260

Email: wkennard@fcc.gov; sness@fcc.gov; hfurchtg@fcc.gov; mpowell@fcc.gov;

gtristan@fcc.gov; fccinfo@fcc.gov

Re:

NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:,

EX PARTE OR LATE FILE

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- There should be completely non-commercial service. The current 1. radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

No. of Copies rec'd_e	2
-----------------------	---

Sincerely,

Amanda Martin Macalester College St. Paul, MN amartin@macalester.edu

Federal Communications Commis

From:

"Anne O'Neill" <aoneill@alum.calberkeley.org>

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWELL....

To: Date:

Sat. Feb 27, 1999 4:18 PM

Subject:

Re:NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25

Federal Communications Commission

Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6 445 12 Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260

Email: wkennard@fcc.gov; sness@fcc.gov; hfurchtg@fcc.gov; mpowell@fcc.gov;

gtristan@fcc.gov; fccinfo@fcc.gov

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:/

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years.

am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture

is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for

List ABCDE

non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

Anne O'Neill 351 Turk St. #504 San Francisco, CA 94102 tel 415-563-2453

RECEIVED

APR 1 9 1999

From:

"St|art B. Siegel" <happyjew@yahoo.com>

To:

K2DOM.K2PO1 (WKENNARD, gtristan, mpowell, sness), K1DOMFederal Communications Commission Office of Secritary

Date:

Thu, Mar 25, 1999 3:14 PM

Subject:

help us free the airwaves

> Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-2 **_-25:/**

> Lurge you to adopt rules for licensing LowPower FM radio that prioritize

> the needs of under-served and

under-financedcommunities. Your office has

> the power, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim a> piece

> of the pie that big corporations dominate and control.

I am confident you

> agree that broad citizen access to informationand culture is at the heart

> of a democratic society.> To support this vision, I urge you to legalize

micro-radio with the> following concerns in mind:

> 1. There should be completely non-commercialservice.

The current radio

> spectrum is dominated by commercial media.

LPFMlicenses should go to

> non-commercial community groups who want to useradio to communicate, not> to

> make a profit. > 2. Licenses should be held locally. be

non-transferable, affordable to all

> communities, easy to apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per

> license holder.> 3. Power levels should be up to 100

urban areas and up to 250> watts> in rural areas.> 4. NO secondary status

> 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have sufferedgovernment seizure and fines

> should receive amnesty, have their propertyreturned, and be prioritized> for

> new licenses. > 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be

referred to the local> voluntary micropower organization for

assistance or mediation (eg the Ham

- > radio model). The FCC should be the forum oflast
- > 7. LPFM must be included in the future ofdigital radio.
- > 8. If the FCC intends to license somecommercial stations, they must be
- > licensed last. In this instance, there shouldbe a 2 vear "headstart" for
- > non-commercial licenses. The right of citizensto communicate is protected
- > by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. Theright to make money thru

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

> local radio is not.> Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.
Sincerely,
Stuart B. Siegel

Do You Yahoo!?
Get your free @yahoo.com address at http://mail.yahoo.com

RECEIVED

APR 1 9 1999

From:

"Ollio, Joseph P." <olliojp@westinghouse.com>

To:

"wkennard@fcc.gov" <wkennard@fcc.gov>, "'sness@f...

Date:

Thu. Mar 18, 1999 12:26 PM

Subject:

NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:

Ladies and Gentlemen-

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues. Sincerely, J.P. Ollio Joseph. P. Ollio Westinghouse NPD (724) 733-6564

WIN: 8-286-6564

email: olliojp@westinghouse.com

ORIGINAL

APR 1 9 1999

Federal Communications Commi

Office of Secret

From:

"Catherine Reny" <catreny@hotmail.com>

To: Date: K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD)

Cubicat

Thu, Mar 25, 1999 5:11 AM

Subject:

Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:

- > I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize
- > the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has
- > the power, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim a> piece
- > of the pie that big corporations dominate and control. I am confident you
- > agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart
- > of a democratic society.
- > To support this vision, I urge you to legalize micro-radio with the
- > following concerns in mind:
- > 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio
- > spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to
- > non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate, not> to
- > make a profit.
- > 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all
- > communities, easy to apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per
- > license holder.
- > 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250> watts
- > in rural areas. > 4. NO secondary status
- > 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines
- > should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized> for
- > new licenses.
- > 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local
- > voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (eg the Ham
- > radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- > 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- > 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be
- > licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for
- > non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected
- > by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money thru
- > local radio is not.
- > Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.
- > Sincerely,>

Catherine Reny

Get Your Private, Free Email at http://www.hotmail.com

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

From:

"Joseph K." <lepoopy@hotmail.com>

To:

K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO),K2DOM.K2PO1(GTRISTAN,MPOWindra) Communications Commission

Date:

Tue, Mar 2, 1999 9:53 PM

Subject:

Low-Powered FM Radio

NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25: /

Dear sirs.

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

No.	of C	opias	rec'd_	2	
List	۸B	CDE	•		

No.	of Copies	rec'd
List	ABCDE	

Sincerely, Joe Keady Malverne, NY

Get Your Private, Free Email at http://www.hotmail.com

RECEIVED

From:

Denise Knopik <denise@dsndata.com>

To:

K2DOM.K2PO1(WKENNARD, SNESS, MPOWELL, GTRISTAN), K2DOM...

Date:

Tue, Apr 6, 1999 3:08 PM

Subject:

Community Powered Radio - PLEASE DISTRIBUTE!!!

Federal Communication Office of Secretary

Federal Communications Commission

Attn: NPRM # FCC 99-6 445 12 Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260

Email: wkennard@fcc.gov; sness@fcc.gov; hfurchtg@fcc.gov; mpowell@fcc.gov;

gtristan@fcc.gov; fccinfo@fcc.gov

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25:/

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has EX PARTE OR LATE FILED the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 3. watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

No. of Copies rec'd_2 List ABCDE

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

Denise Knopik 7110 S. 22nd Str. #608 Lincoln, NE 68512

to the second

APR 1 9 1999

From:

Sarah Edith Jacobson <sjacobso@gladstone.uoregon.edu>

Federal Communications Commission

To:

K2DOM.K2PO1(MPOWELL, SNESS, WKENNARD, GTRISTAN), K2DOM. CRISTAN)

Date:

Mon, Mar 1, 1999 7:57 PM

Subject:

Support Community Powered Radio

Re: NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25X PARTE OR LATE FILED

To whom it may concern:

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office has the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a piece of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for years. I am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and culture is at the heart of a democratic society.

To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the following concerns in mind:

- 1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should go to non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to the constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.
- 2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license holder; they should NOT be businesses.
- 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250 watts in rural areas.
- 4. NO secondary status should be allowed.
- 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized for new licenses.
- 6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the Ham radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.
- 7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
- 8. If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they must be licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protected by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money through local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.

Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.

Sincerely,

Sarah Jacobson sjacobso@gladstone.uoregone.edu

2295 Riverview Eugene, OR 97403

Federal Communications Commit

Office of Secretary

From:

james traynor <soundbites@yahoo.com>

To: Date: K2DOM.K2PO1(wkennard) Fri, Apr 2, 1999 6:00 AM

Subject:

NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25/

I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that >prioritize

>>the needs of under-served and under-financed communities. Your office

>has

>>the power and the mandate to ensure that ordinary people can claim a

>>of the pie that big corporations have dominated and controlled for >years. I

>>am confident you agree that broad citizen access to information and >culture

>>is at the heart of a democratic society.

>>

>>To support this vision, I urge you to legalize microradio with the >following

>>concerns in mind:

>>

>>1. There should be completely non-commercial service. The current

>>radio spectrum is dominated by commercial media. LPFM licenses should

>go to

>>non-commercial community groups who want to use radio to communicate to

>the

>>constituents and their neighbors, not to make a profit.

>>

>>2. Licenses should be held locally, be non-transferable, affordable to

>>all communities, easy to apply for and limited to one per license >holder;

>>they should NOT be businesses.

>>

>>3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to 250

>>watts in rural areas.

>>

>>4. NO secondary status should be allowed.

>>

>>5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and

>>fines should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be >>prioritized for new licenses.

>>

>>6. Problems, technical or otherwise, should be referred to the local

>>voluntary micropower organization for assistance or mediation (e.g. the

>Ham

>>radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort.

>>

EX PARTE OR LATE FILL

CC:

>>7. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.
>> If the FCC intends to license some commercial stations, they
must be
>>licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year
"headstart"
>for
>>non-commercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is >protected
>>by the Constitution and the FCC's mandate. The right to make money >through
>>local radio is not a protection under the FCC's mandate.
>>
>>Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital issues.
>> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >> >>
>>Sincerely, >>
>>
>>James Traynor
>>
>>
===
"In war, the first casualty is truth." -Aeschylus (Athenian Playwright)
o
(*)/ (*) (*) \((*)
James Traynor
Http://www.tfn.net/~traynor
soundbites@yahoo.com
Do You Yahoo!?
Get your free @yahoo.com address at http://mail.yahoo.com

 ${\tt K1DOM.K1PO1(FCCINFO), K2DOM.K2PO1(gtristan, mpowell, ...}$

Fwspre~1.txt

RECEIVED

APR 1 9 1999

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

Federal Communications Commission

NPRM## COUNTY9-60> □> □> Federal Communications Commission□> Attn: 445 12 Street, S.W.□> Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 418-0260□> E mail: wkennard@fcc.gov, sness@fcc.gov, hfurchtq@fcc.gov, mpowell@f cc.gov, \(\simeq \) gtristan@fcc.gov, fccinfo@fcc.gov\(\simeq \) Regarding NPRM # FCC 99-6, MM Docket # 99-25 & #95-25; □> I urge you to adopt rules for licensing Low Power FM radio that prioritize□> the needs of under -served and under-financed communities. Your office has□> the powe r, and the mandate, to ensure that ordinary people can claim $a\Box > p$ iece□> of the pie that big corporations dominate and control. m confident you > agree that broad citizen access to information a nd culture is at the heart□> of a democratic society.□> To support this vision, I urge you to legalize micro-radio with the□> follow ing concerns in mind:□> 1. There should be completely non-commerci al service. The current radio > spectrum is dominated by commercia 1 media. LPFM licenses should go to 1> non-commercial community gro ups who want to use radio to commu

nicate, not \square > to \square > make a profit. \square > 2. Licenses should be held loc ally, be non-transferable, affordable to all□> communities, easy t o apply for, NOT businesses, and limited to one per > license hold er. 3. Power levels should be up to 100 watts in urban areas and up to $250\square$ watts \square in rural areas. \square 4. No secondary status \square 5. Microbroadcast pioneers who have suffered government seizure and fines > should receive amnesty, have their property returned, and be prioritized□> for□> new licenses.□> 6. Problems, technical or o therwise, should be referred to the local > voluntary micropower o rganization for assistance or mediation (eg the Ham□> radio model). The FCC should be the forum of last resort. $\square > 7$. LPFM must be included in the future of digital radio.□> 8. If the FCC intends t o license some commercial stations, they must be > licensed last. In this instance, there should be a 2 year "headstart" for□> non-c ommercial licenses. The right of citizens to communicate is protec ted□> by the Constitution and the

FCC's mandate. The right to make money thru□> local radio is not.□ > Thank you for your time and your consideration of these vital is sues.□> Sincerely,□> Christopher Dadey□>

No. of Copies rec'd______ List A B C D E